Hancock's Letter to Sherman,

The letter from General Hancock to General Sherman, written on the 28th of December, 1876, was given to the public on the 31st ult. This is the letter concerning which the Radical press have raised such a hullabaloo, declaring that it was full of treasonable suggestions and so on. It is a good letter, written by a patriot then, and a patriot now, and will repay general perusal:

CARONDOLET P. O. . } St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1876. My DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th reply to it before leaving, but cares incident to departure interfered. Then, again, since my arrival here, I have been so occupied with personal sifairs of a business nature that I have deferred writing from day to day until this morning, and now I find myself in debt to you another letter, in acknowledgement of your favor of the 17th, received a few days since. I have concluded to leave here the 25th (to-mornow afternoon), so that I may be in New York. have concluded to leave here the 25th (to-morrow afternoon), so that I may be in New York on the 31st inst. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the country in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, etc., etc., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the winter, and it is the hottest in summer, of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in the correct result, the army served such divergent views as to the correct result, the army temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the mouth. This December has been frigid, and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever known it. When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast, I thought it weather the residence the residence the residence. mor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast, I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to mesto point that way. Had it been true, I snould of course have presented no complaint, nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly, if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from responsibilities and anxieties concerning Presidential matters which may fall to those near to the throne or in authority to those near to the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not other incidents or matters which I could not control, and action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from the responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commands in the East, especially in the critical period fast approaching. All's well critical period fast approaching. All's well that ends well. The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of Presidents. The peopie elect the Presidents. The Congress de-clares in a joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of in auguration. It suits our system. He rode alone on horsebick to the Capitol. (I fear it was the "old Capitol"), tied his horse to a rail fence; entered and was duly sworn; then rode to the Executive Man-sion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The neonloop religious may instisystem. The people or politicians may insti-tute parades in honor of the event, and public can be presented in no clearer light than officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners; but all that only comes properly after the inauguration, not before, and it is not apart of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. But you are placed in an exceptionally important. you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The Capital is in my jurisdiction, also, but I am a subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were, so also would be my superior in author-ity, for there is the station of the General-in-Chief. On the principle that a regularly-elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt), and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully-elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibil-ity may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over. You will have power and prestige to

support you.

The Secretary of War, too, probably holds over; but, if no President appears, he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior—a lawful President. You act on your own responsibility, and by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The Secretary of War is the mouthplece of a President. You are not. If neither candidate has a Constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House on the occasion of the count do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself; but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised, and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President, and Mr. Wheeler Vice-President. That would be right enough; for the law provides that, in a failure to elect duly by the people, the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate mediately elect the President and the Schate the Vice-President. Some tribunal must de-cide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies, there can be no lawful affirmative decisies, there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice-Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless in case of failure by the House to elect a President by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of the failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate per-son to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of the lawful President, or for the time laid down in the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and, I have a firm belief, lawful. I have no doubt Governor Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command. But, as the matter stands, I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would of course not otherwise elect him.

that fact, and the House would of course not otherwise elect him.

What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day; business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market. I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and, if General Ruger had telegraphed to me or asked for a lvice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstance, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the States the highest tribunal which had acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be deserved item in the action in the case of grammar and the teaching of the fathers, but if they go on using a second contemporation. question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisi-ana case. If the Federal Court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State court, there might have been a doubt, certainly; but the Federal Court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule. Anyhow, it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions; and, even if it might be so, in any event—if the civil authority is supreme, as the Constitution declares it to be so, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had General Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should of course have notified you of my action immediately. So that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you, or other superiors in authority. General Ruger did not ask for my advice, and I the Federal Court only interfered to compli-Ruger did not ask for my advice, and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or, that, being in direct communication with my military superfors at the seat of Government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was, deemed the seat of Government as Government. him in time and distance than I was, deemed it unnecessary. As General Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of the action, and had really the greater danger to confront in the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a Department Commander and the lawful head of the Military Administration within the limits of the Department; but, besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the Administration as to civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently, according to his judgment and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not as fully acquainted with the facts as him self. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he

had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and

the matter was governed as between him and myself.

As I have been writing thus freely to you, I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance, or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in season, by the Governor, and when the President of the United States intervened in that manner, it is a state of war, not when the President of the United States intervened in that manner, it is a state of war, not peace. The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully at times, in the judgment of the people (in mine certainly, and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the law from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under construction.

gent views as to the correct result, the army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent, aim to detend the right, which to us is the law and the institutions which they corre the law, and the institutions which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law. I am truly yours. Winfield S. Hancock. truly yours, Winfield S. Hancock.
To General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Army
of the United States, Washington, D. C.

An Explanation Desired.

One of the most amusing documents of the season is the letter of acceptance of Chester A. Arthur. We have no doubt that Mr. Arthur laughed immoderately over every sentence which he wrote, knowing, as he did, that every statement he made was false, and that as to civil-service reform he himself had been kicked out of a Federal office only last year for gross corruption, dishonesty and incapacity. That the Republican party should have nominated such a man to the Vice-Presidency and should applaud such a letter of acceptance is a confession of that party's own corruption, and of its entire unworthiness to control a great Government. The civil-service reform portion of Mr. Arthur's letter is a pitiable exhibition of hypocrisy, and every Republican leader knows it. Mr. Arthur's true character

"If, to secure the removal of an officer," TER OF ACCEPTremoval of an other. The resolution reit is necessary to esferring to the public tablish the actual com-service seems to me to mission of a crime by be deserving of approofs demanded in a proval. Surely no court of justice, then man should be the init is clear that the case cumbent of an office, against Collector Ar the duties of which thur is not made out, for any cause he is unespecially if his an-litted to perform—who swer is held to be con- is lacking in the abilclusive, without refer- ity or integrity which ence to the proofs on a proper administrate public records and tion of such office detendered to the commands.

mittee and the Senate. "This sentiment But if it is to be held would, doubtiess, meet that, to procure the general acquiescence, removal of Collector but opinion has been removal of Collector but opinion has been Arthur, it is sufficient widely divided upon to reasonably estab the wisdom and praclish that gross abuses of ticability of the variadministration have ous reformatory continued and increased schemes which have during his incumbency been suggested, and—that many persons of certain proposed have been regularly regulations governing paid on his rolls who appointment to public rendered little or no office. The efficiency services—that the ex-of such regulations penses of his office has been distrusted have increased, while mainly because they collections have been have seemed to exait collections have been have seemed to exalt diminishing-that mere educational and bribes, or gratuities in abstract tests above the nature of bribes, general business caphave been received by acity, and even special his subordinates in fitness, for the parseveral branches of ticular work in hand, the Custom-house—It seems to me that that efforts to correct the rules which should these abuses have not be applied to the man-met his support, and exement of the public that he has not given service may properly to the duties of the conform in the main office the requisite to such as regulate the diligence and atten-conduct of successful tion, then it is sub-private business, mitted that the case is Original appointments

> The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all offcial misconduct should be prompt and thor-ough. These vices, which I have long held, repeatedly dectared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which the resolution, which,

the rules of grammar and the teaching of the fathers, but if they go on using a plural nominative with a singular verb they will soon get to saying "Garfield are a weak candidate," and the like. The line should be drawn at the Constitution. Let the laws of the language, at least, be respected. -N. Y. World.

-General Beauregard, in reply to an inquisitive man in Washington, has written another letter to deny the absurd Republican campaign whopper that he once made General Hancock haul down the flag at his headquarters before he would consent to dine with him. Beauregard stigmatizes the charge as a "calumny," which is plainly too strong a word for such idiocy.

-General Garfield is in one respect the most unfortunate of candidates. Of against him in relation to his public life, not one originated with the Democrats. They were preferred by his own Congressional associates, his own constituents, and his own party friends. - Boston

- Marshall Jewell has begun well. He proposes to run the campaign with Sectionalism Against Patriotism.

James A. Garfield is the sectional candidate for the Presidency of the is the National candidate, the Union candidate.

of sectionalism, first, by reason of the and sustenance of the Republican party, which was in the beginning, is now, not attained. and ever shall be, a sectional party. We will not now discuss the proposiwhether or not it was humane sectionthe Republican party was built. We will not now argue the issue whether or not eration ago, and the Republican party to respond to old influences. is still sectional. Admitting that it lican manipulators and office-holders- umphant. not the Republican masses-could employ to keep sectional hate burning. This has been the narrow foundation, managers for more than a decade.

the candidate of such methods and such | by the whole country. party tendencies is Garfield a sectional On the floor of the House, and in all of rear .- Washington Post. the intervening political campaigns, in each of which he has taken an energetic part, his constant employment has been to keep the sectional spirit alive. The platform on which he is nominated bears has opened most auspiciously. Several commanding one; and we are convinced that the people of this country are tired of sectionalism; and desire peace and

priceless tokens of peace?

James A. Gartield is the sectional

The Soldier Stampede to Hancock.

The attempt to check the movement of soldiers to the support of Hancock by proscription in the departments will not succeed. All over the country the them men who fought the battles of the powe Union, who aided Hancock in stamping Hous the life out of the rebellion, who fol- fully lowed the changing fortunes of war Presi through alternating periods of light and darkness, until the supremacy of the Government was admitted and the old flag was respected on every foot of our National domain-these men, everywhere, are showing a strong inclination all the most serious charges brought to rally under the banner of the gallant soldier who bears the Democratic stan-

dard in this campaign.

And thousands of them in every did, until it was dead. They are patriotic citizens. Their creed is that their tressed about it.—Exchange.

acts should be such as will best promote the public welfare. They went into the war because they felt that the success of the Confederacy would be United States. Winfield Scott Hancock | the destruction of the best Government on earth. They fought for the restoration of the Union. They will not be-Garfield is the candidate of the spirit lieve and they can't possibly be made to believe, that the object for which sectional spirit, and habit, and purpose, they sacrificed so much, and for which so many of their comrades died, was

They believe the Union is restored. They are confident that General Grant tion whether or not, in the Providence told the truth when he said, in his tour of God, in the days of slavery, such a up the Mississippi, that he had seen, in party, though sectional, was needed. every State of the defunct Confederacy, This is the kind of political barometer We will not now debate the question the most convincing proofs that the men that officeholders have cause to underof the South were as loyal to the Union, alism, in that earlier hour, upon which and as devoted to the old flag as the

people of any Northern State. They have seen enough of sectional the humaneness of the idea upon which hate, have heard the howling of the the Republican party was founded was | bloody shirt chorus until they are sick more beautiful than its sectionalism was of it; have witnessed the untiring efforts deformed. That the deformity was lost of the radical leaders to fan the embers sight of by many wise and good men in of expiring malice into flames until their the contemplation of its humane purpose very souls loathe the old shibboleths is undeniable. But other days have come. and mottoes by which the Northern Campaign Committee, says that "the Slavery was abolished half a genheart has been lired until it has ceased outlook is very hopeful." Mac has got

These men recognize, in the cheerful was pardonable sectionalism in the be- alacrity with which the South comes to fondly believes they will do the busiginning, it is unpardonable now. Ad- the support of a soldier like Hancock, ness. The voters, however, are lookmitting that it was beautiful and pa- the best possible evidence of a desire on triotic then, it is unpatriotic and ugly the part of the Southern people to get the rotten record of the party they repnow. Admitting that such sectionalism the country out of the old sectional resent, and these are the arguments was necessary then, it is a crime now. ruts, and put our politics upon a higher which will slaughter the Republican For long years the Republican party plane. They are with Hancock in this party "in the melancholy days of Nohas retained power only by the hideous | campaign for the same reason that they methods of keeping alive the fires of were with him at Gettysburg and other sectional hate, which disinterested pa- fields where he earned his immortal triotism would have hastened to put fame-because they are sure that the out. Its only hope of retaining power future of our country will be happier, fernal ingenuity with which the Republiche cause which he represents is tri-

Against this patriotic impulse how the shameful glory of the Republican soldier like Captain Hamlin from a de- tate to commit any act of perjury or partmental position for declaring that forgery or to utter any falsehood to These are still the hope and the im- he would support Hancock. True, the pulses of the men who manage the party sneaks who discharged him wanted him affairs; and Garfield is the candidate to resume his place when they found of these methods. Inevitably, by his that he was a gentleman of influence position, he is the representative at this moment of this narrow, hateful, sep-but this only aggravates the original arative idea in the politics of the Union. | business. Captain Hamlin spurned their No only by reason of his position as offer with the contempt that is shared

As persecution is the seed of the candidate, but Garfield himself has been | church, so this sort of proscription, among the most active and prominent which is being tried in not less than of those who have kept the Republican | three of the departments, will but add party sectional. And Nathan said unto to the tide it is intended to check. The David: "Thou art the man." From the soldiers will rally to the Hancock colmiddle of the civil war till this hour, umn. They will vote for the great more than seventeen years, this has General who fought to the end of the version to Democracy the New York been a part of Garfield's business. He war, and whose record is spotless, World says, very pertinently: "It is has in all this time breathed not the rather than for the smaller General who now in order for the stalwart papers to been a part of Garfield's business. He war, and whose record is spotless, pure atmosphere of Union, but the left them in the midst of the terrible show conclusively that General Barber poisoned atmosphere of sectionalism. conflict to take a civil office far to the was a copperhead, and that a writ of

The Campaign and the Prospects.

The Democratic campaign of 1880

the dark colors of sectionalism. Gar- weeks have elapsed since the National field's letter of acceptance does not re- nominations were made, and it is more pudiate this; but, on the contrary, and more evident, from day to day, that emphasizes it. Therefore we say that they are completely satisfactory to the General Garfield, in his representative party and impregnable to hostile critiof his training for eighteen years, when the name of Hancock appeared | They forget that it is his own evidence is the sectional candidate for the Presi- on the bulletin boards as the nominee, and the evidence of other Republicans would be one of pronounced sectional- tion-a content which awaits the com- lying about his connection with it under the general enthusiasm of the party for parties in the De Golyer paving conthe National candidate. His entire life tions upon it, one to another. Han- convict him of carrying through the has been spent in the atmosphere of cock's character, his brilliant and pat- Salary Grab. Now some of these papers volunteered in boyhood in the service of statesmanlfke utterances, when demand- Grab at every stage. On the other the Union, where he has steadily re- ed by proper occasions, combine to hand, he was an active participant in mained. When the Union was in peril make him one of the most distin- the proceedings by which the Back-Pay he volunteered to leave a place of ease guished Presidential candidates that the Steal was consummated, and on one and safety for one of danger. He has people have ever had an opportunity to occasion, when Mr. Cox, of this city, known nothing but service to our coun- vote for; while his associate on the rose to protest, refused to recognize try. Not more than three or four men, ticket, Mr. English, is a gentleman well him, and forced the vote on the previous to the Union as conspicuous and splen- as of strict integrity and a high order did as his have been. And they have of ability. Of such candidates the notorious bill and Mr. Garfield's convolunteered for life. He has not from among many honored names, terms: been embroiled in any of the which does credit to themselves and "If Con been embroiled in any of the petty strifes of partisanship. His carer has shown no narrowness. He has loved the Union in battle, and has loved civil liberty in peace. He will give to the country a broad, National Administration in the true spirit of Union. His election will mean peace. It will mean the extinguished embers of sectional bitterness. It will take that baneful feature altogether out of our politics. It will be impossible for the Republican managers to again make this passion a political issue. This will be a great gain to an industrial, peaceful Republic, a beneficence to all the the people of all sections of the country. It will secure that pacification which even the Republican manipulators profess to desire, and which the Republican masses sincerely do desire. Are the American people prepared to beat back these priceless tokens of peace?

James A. Gartield is the sectional earned, is added that of the great party satisfied with a mere victory. It must Garfield succeeded in carrying the be overwhelming. It must be as decisive as Hancock's work at Gettysburg.
The Democratic party has it in its power, by continuing to make judicious pominations and by constructions and by constructions. It must be as deshameful succeeded in carrying the shameful measure through by a vote of 102 against 95, Mr. Garfield, according to the record, voting "yea." Afterwards, when he found what a storm of nomin

impelled them to take up arms against bellion was never suppressed, and that field responsible for the Back-Salary the rebellion and fight it, as Hancock Lee is marching on Philadelphia. The bill, as without his active and earnest

party

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POLITICAL POINTS.

-The New York Star calls General Arthur's letter of acceptance, "a comical allusion to civil service."

-It is "said" that Mr. Conkling intends to take an active part in the New York canvass as soon as the hot weather is over, but according to all prognostications the heated term this year will extend away into November. -Washington Post.

-A Vermont officeholder recently said: "I know we shall have a very vigorous campaign in Vermont; the stand-Boston Statesman.

- What has become of that fearsome official proof that General Hancock contemplated "heading a revolt for Tilden?" Awful "revolt." Has it got lost with Cardinal McCloskey's letter? Or has it gone up the spout with the explosion of that "oil tank?"

-McPherson, of the Republican his 100 tons of campaign documents started off to the Postmasters, and he ing at the Republican candidates and vember."

-The Republicans hired a man the other day to put in a claim for a pension at the Pension office in Washington, representing that he was a Conhas rested in the devilish skill, the in- more prosperous and more glorious if | iederate soldier who had been wounded and was entitled to a pension from the United States Government. This game is too thin, but it shows the desperate poor, how small, how impotent are such feeling pervading the ranks of the devices as the discharge of a gallant sacrosanct, and that they will not hesi-"help the party."

- In the opinion of one Garfield paper, it is not by inquiry into the details of his Congressional career, but "it is by taking the large view of Garfield that people will gain confidence in his character, and will be inspired with enthusiasm in the Republican campaign. The voter must weigh the candidate by his life." If the Republican voters do that Garfield will be crushed under the load of DeGolyer's pavement blocks and Oakes Ames' memorandums. -- Fartford Times.

-Speaking of E. W. Barber's conexcommunication from the grand old Republican party had been drawn up and signed and would have been served on him next morning at sun-up if he hadn't displayed the wise discretion of the dog that went down stairs when he saw his master put on his boots."

The Back-Salary Steal.

The Republican papers denounce as character, in his political personal-ity, and by the inevitable results lumined the faces of good Democrats, against Mr. Garfield by his opponents. dency of the United States. If he have given way to an expression of that convicts him of being a party to could be elected, his Administration calm content and cheerful determinathe Credit-Mobilier infamy, and then ism. Apart from other considerations ing triumph, and a determination which oath. They also forget that it is his that enter into this campaign, this is a means that nothing shall be left undone own story, and the letter of Mr. Critto deserve it. There is no mistaking tenden, who was one of the interested the ticket. It is genuine and deep. All tract, that convict him of taking \$5,000 union.

Winfield Scott Hancock is the Union candidate for the Presidency. He is and the West have echoed congratulations.

Sections of the country share in it. The of virtual bribe-money. They forget that it is the record of the House and the West have echoed congratulations. the Union and not of partisanship. He riotic military achievements and his declare that he opposed the Salary living or dead, have rendered services known, both in public and private life, question. The Troy Times, an able and loyal Republican paper, referred to this been voluntary-no man more so. Gar- Democrats of the country may well be nection with its passage, in its issue of field volunteered for a year; he proud. They have made a selection, February 23, 1873, in the following

"If Congress keeps on to the end as it has

This is the verdict of an honorable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Winfield Scott Hancock is the National candidate, the Union candidate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

st and anger this Salary Grab had in the country, and that it was to go hard with any man who in favor of it, Mr. Garfield pruy repented, and put the \$5,000 into the Treasury, doubtless ience would have on the country. es to a melon-patch, where they elped themselves, when he hap-i to think that the owner had tored" the melons to punish whoshould steal them, and skulked with his plunder, leaving his comto get over their sickness the best

Northern State are breaking away from the Republican speakers are all way they could. The people know the settling down to the conviction that difference between cowardice and continued them to take up arms against the war is not over;" that the rescience, and will hold James A. Garingelled them to take up arms against the best the dest agency it would not have passed.—N.



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